



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

occur, if disorder should for a time raise its head, a sober second thought will follow and a day of constructive action, if we help and do not hinder.

The present and all that it holds belongs to the nations and the peoples who preserve their self-control and the orderly processes of their governments; the future to those who prove themselves the true friends of mankind. To conquer with arms is to make only a temporary conquest; to conquer the world by earning its esteem is to make permanent conquest. I am confident that the nations that have learned the discipline of freedom and that have settled with self-possession to its ordered practice are now about to make conquest of the world by the sheer power of example and of friendly helpfulness.

The peoples who have but just come out from under the yoke of arbitrary government and who are now coming at last into their freedom will never find the treasures of liberty they are in search of if they look for them by the light of the torch. They will find that every pathway that is stained with the blood of their own brothers leads to the wilderness, not to the seat of their hope. They are now face to face with their initial test. We must hold the light steady until they find themselves. And in the meantime, if it be possible, we must establish a peace that will justly define their place among the nations, remove all fear of their neighbors and of their former masters, and enable them to live in security and contentment when they have set their own affairs in order. I, for one, do not doubt their purpose or their capacity. There are some happy signs that they know, and will choose the way of self-control and peaceful accommodation. If they do, we shall put our aid at their disposal in every way that we can. If they do not, we must await with patience and sympathy the awakening and recovery that will assuredly come at last.

AMENDED ARMISTICE TERMS

THE terms of armistice between the Entente Allies and the United States and Germany, as announced by President Wilson in his speech before the Congress, were amended in the course of the conferences between General Foch and the German representatives, according to the limited powers to this effect granted to General Foch by the Supreme War Council. Some of the amendments appear to have been urged by the desperate state of Germany; some appear more harsh than in the original. The articles amended, as altered, appear as follows:

Three. Repatriation beginning at once, to be completed within fifteen days, of all the inhabitants of the countries above enumerated (including hostages, persons under trial or convicted).

Four. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following war material: Five thousand guns (two thousand five hundred heavy and two thousand five hundred field), twenty-five thousand machine guns, three thousand minenwerfer, one thousand seven hundred aeroplanes (fighters, bombers, firstly all of the D seven's and all the night bombing machines). The above to be delivered *in situ* to the Allied and United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the note (annexure number

one) drawn up at the moment of the signing of the armistice.

Five. Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. The countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local troops of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be carried out by Allied and United States garrison holding the principal crossings of the Rhine (Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne), together with the bridgeheads at these points of a thirty kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right bank of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to the bridgeheads and to the stream and at a distance of ten kilometers from the frontier of Holland up to the frontier of Switzerland. The evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands (left and right bank) shall be so ordered as to be completed within further period of sixteen days, in all thirty-one days after the signing of the armistice. All the movements of evacuation or occupation are regulated by the note (annexure number one) drawn up at the moment of the signing of the armistice.

Six. In all territories evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No person shall be prosecuted for offenses of participation in war measures prior to the signing of the armistice. No destruction of any kind shall be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact, as well as military stores of food, munitions, and equipment not removed during the period fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left *in situ*. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be removed.

Seven. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain: five thousand locomotives and one hundred fifty thousand wagons in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed in annexure number two, and total of which shall not exceed thirty-one days. There shall likewise be delivered five thousand motor lorries (camione automobili) in good order within the period of thirty-six days. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the period of thirty-one days, together with pre-war personnel and material. Further, the material necessary for the working of railways in the countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left *in situ*. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent way, signals, and repair shops shall be left *in situ*. These stores shall be maintained by Germany in so far as concerns the working of the railroads in the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. The note annexure number two regulates the details of these measures.

Eight. The German command shall be responsible for revealing within the period of forty-eight hours after the signing of the armistice all mines or delayed action fuses on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. It also shall reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs and wells, etc.). All under penalty of reprisals.

Nine. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allied and United States armies in all occupied territories, subject to regulation of accounts with those whom it may concern. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German Government.

Ten. The immediate repatriation, without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all Allied and United States prisoners of war, including persons under trial or convicted. The Allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of them as they wish. This condition annuls the previous conventions on the subject of

the exchange of prisoners of war, including the one of July nineteen eighteen, in course of ratification. However, the repatriation of German prisoners of war interned in Holland and in Switzerland shall continue as before. The repatriation of German prisoners of war shall be regulated at the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace.

Twelve. All German troops at present in the territories which before belonged to Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Turkey, shall withdraw immediately within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August first, nineteen fourteen. All German troops at present in the territories which before the war belonged to Russia shall likewise withdraw within the frontiers of Germany, defined as above, as soon as the Allies, taking into account the internal situation of these territories, shall decide that the time for this has come.

Fifteen. Renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

Sixteen. The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier, either through Danzig, or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories and for the purpose of maintaining order.

Seventeen. Evacuation by all German forces operating in East Africa within a period to be fixed by the Allies.

Eighteen. Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed of all interned civilians, including hostages (persons?), under trial or convicted, belonging to the Allied or associated powers other than those enumerated in article three.

Twenty-two. Surrender to the Allies and the United States of all submarines (including submarine cruisers and all mine-laying submarines) now existing, with their complete armament and equipment, in ports which shall be specified by the Allies and United States. Those which cannot take these shall be disarmed of the personnel and material, and shall remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States. The submarines which are ready for the sea shall be prepared to leave the German ports as soon as orders shall be received by wireless for their voyage to the port designed for their delivery, and the remainder at the earliest possible moment. The conditions of this article shall be carried into effect within the period of fourteen days after the signing of the armistice.

Twenty-three. German surface warships which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States shall be immediately disarmed, and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, in default of them, in allied ports to be designated by the Allies and the United States. They will there remain under the supervision of the Allies and of the United States, only caretakers being left on board. The following warships are designated by the allies: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers (including two mine-layers), fifty destroyers of the most modern types. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States, and are to be completely disarmed and classed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States. The military armament of all ships of the auxiliary fleet shall be put on shore. All vessels designated to be interned shall be ready to leave the German ports seven days after the signing of the armistice. Directions for the voyage will be given by wireless.

Twenty-six. The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and Associated Powers are to remain unchanged and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture. The Allies and the United States should give consideration to the provisioning of Germany during the armistice to the extent recognized as necessary.

Twenty-eight. In evacuating the Belgian coast and ports Germany shall abandon *in situ*, and in fact all port and river navigation material, all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, all naval aeronautic apparatus, material and supplies, and all arms, apparatus, and supplies of every kind.

Thirty-four. The duration of the armistice is to be thirty days, with option to extend. During this period, if its clauses are not carried into execution, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties, which must

give warning forty-eight hours in advance. It is understood that the execution of articles three and eighteen shall not warrant the denunciation of the armistice on the ground of insufficient execution within a period fixed, except in the case of bad faith in carrying them into execution. In order to assure the execution of this convention under the best conditions the principle of a permanent international armistice commission is admitted. This commission will act under the authority of the allied military and naval commanders-in-chief.

The armistice, as thus amended, was signed on the eleventh of November, nineteen eighteen, at five o'clock, French time, by Ferdinand Foch, R. E. Weymas, Erzberger, A. Oberndorff, Winterfeldt, Vanselow.

A BRIEF CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR

1914.

June 28.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, murdered at Sarajevo.

July 5.—Kaiser's crown council at Potsdam resolves upon war.

July 23.—Austria sends ultimatum to Serbia.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia.

July 31.—Russia mobilizes her armies.

August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia.

August 2.—Germany invades Luxemburg.

August 4.—Germany declares war on France. Germany declares war on Belgium, informally, and attacks Liége.

August 5.—Great Britain announces a state of war with Germany.

August 6.—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.

August 8.—Italy reaffirms neutrality.

August 10.—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.

August 12.—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.

August 15.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

August 17.—Landing in France completed of first British Expeditionary Force.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany. Japanese bombard Tsingtau.

August 24.—British retreat from Mons begins.

August 29.—Russians lose battle of Tannenburg.

September 2.—French Government removes to Bordeaux.

September 5.—Great Britain, France, and Russia sign agreement to make no separate peace, Japan and Italy adhering later.

September 5-12.—Battle of the Marne, in which the French turned back the tide of invasion and forced the Germans to retreat to the Aisne.

September 16.—Russians under Rennenkampf retreat from East Prussia.

October 14.—Allies occupy Ypres; halt Germans on the Yser.

October 29.—Turkey declares war on Russia.

November 1.—British squadron under Admiral Cradock defeated off the Chilean coast.

November 5.—Great Britain declares war on Turkey and annexes Cyprus.